

MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

MOTTO:—LIVE FOR OUR FRIENDS—DO THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF GOOD WE CAN TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

First Year.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904.

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HUGE NATIONAL IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Two and A Quarter Million Dollars to Build Dam and Canals.

The Government Begins Work on the Shoshone or Stinking Water River.

Washington, D. C., March 3, (special).—The wild and wonderful topography of northwestern Wyoming is to be the scene of great engineering activity. A recent action of the Irrigation Reclamation Service in setting aside two and a quarter million dollars for the construction of a huge dam and irrigation works on the Shoshone river in Wyoming lends interest to some little known investigations which have been made in this uninhabited wilderness. A brief discussion of the work of the government engineers during the past year in this region will be found in the forthcoming second annual report of the Reclamation Service, but the explorations and surveys of the government date back almost to the Civil War.

The Shoshone project has great possibilities, and when completely worked out, will probably irrigate fully 500,000 acres of waste lands, parched, but holding in their dry embrace enduring fertility.

Rising near the boundary of the Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming, that nature's wonderland, the Shoshone river, flowing eastward, rushes into a canyon out down through solid granite. The flow of the Shoshone, named by the Indians "Stinking Water" because of its sulphurous origin among the Yellowstone springs, is highly variable, in time of flood 8,000 or 10,000 cubic feet per second, and again as low as 250 feet. The possibilities of this project therefore lie in the storage of the floods. Joining the walls of this granite canyon the government will build a cement and stone dam, as immovable as the everlasting rocks themselves, and rising 170 feet above the river level, forming a great lake covering 3,300 acres and with a storage capacity of 7,000,000,000 (billion) cubic feet. The canyon at the dam site is but 75 feet wide at the river level, and at the curb of the proposed dam 140 feet wide, thus forming an acute inverted triangle with the point disappearing into the river. The stored snow water will be lead from the reservoir onto the agricultural lands through a system of tunnels and canals about four miles in length.

TO BE WELL BUILT.

In discussing this project before a joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees last month, Frederick H. Newell, the national hydrographer, emphasized the necessity for most careful surveys. "We can," said he, "build a storage dam at the upper end of the Shoshone canyon and cover a vast extent of very high bench land, we can cover lower down and cover a lower extent of bench, and can build a third and still lower site and cover still lower lands, and less of them. Each of these alternatives is being considered in relation to the ultimate future development of the country. Theoretically the government prefers to reclaim the highest and the largest territory. To secure the greatest acreage, the cost, however, per acre is the highest.

It must be remembered, however, that whatever project is taken will be final.

LIKE THE MODERN RAILROAD.

"The works are to be of solid concrete and of the best construction and on the same principle that a modern railroad is built, i. e., with a view to low cost of maintenance, in order not to throw upon the people the necessity of practically rebuilding all their flumes as soon as they are paid for. The high line and largest canal for the Shoshone will make it an interstate project in its finality, cutting across the divide into Montana and into the Crow Indian reservation. Upon the opening of this reservation (for which a bill has been reported favorably in the House) the government engineers can go into the reservation and pick out the reclaimable lands."

The immediate reclamation to result from the first work of the government on this river will be about 90,000 acres in Wyoming, but as stated the ultimate utilization of all the flood waters of this shed will irrigate an estimated half million acres.

LARGE INCIDENTAL HORSE POWER.

The Shoshone dam canal will develop some 5,000 horse power and an additional 4,000 will be generated from Eagle Nest Creek whose waters will utilize. This power can be used, under the reclamation, for pumping other water for irrigation, the same as is to be done with power developed from the Salt river valley dam which will pump up water for an additional 20,000 acres besides the land irrigated from the river.

A gratifying fact brought out at the joint committee meeting above mentioned is that there are no legal complications involved in the right of the government to use the Shoshone river water. The engineering problems are the only ones to be encountered. All the land belongs to the government, and has already been reserved from all speculative entry. It cannot now be filed upon under the Desert Land Law, the Timber and Stone Law or by utilizing the commutation clause of the Homestead Law. It can only be taken up under the original Homestead Law, requiring five years' actual residence and improvement.

FREE FROM LAND SPECULATION.

"This project is believed to stand among those investigated thus far by the government under the national irrigation act. In every other case, more less of the lands to be irrigated are found to be taken up under some of our various loose and speculative land laws, and often with the evident idea on the part of the entrymen that just some such improvement is to be undertaken by the government. The effect of this then is that when the government puts the water upon its land, greatly increasing its value, the speculator who has obtained title is in a position to take a large profit from the real settler who should have had the first show. In many instances, of course, bona fide settlers are found struggling along with an

insufficient water supply derived from simple irrigation projects where the water is diverted directly from the river, and in such cases, where the government stores the flood waters of these rivers and thus increases the reclaimed area, these settlers who have insufficient water should really be the first beneficiaries; but it is a senseless proposition that Congress should allow land laws to remain in force which enable the speculator to acquire government land for practically nothing so that when the government does finally build its irrigation works, these land dealers will be the first beneficiaries of the government expenditure, making the cost of settlement by the real home-maker higher and more difficult.

MEANANCE TO THE IRRIGATION ACT.

The operation of these speculative laws amounts, in fact, to a distinct menace to the irrigation policy. Take the Shoshone project for an instance. If the cost of the reclamation of this land is \$20 an acre, the settler going upon his government claim of 160 acres would have \$3,200 to pay back to the government in ten annual installments of \$320 each. Since the land is extremely productive, and will raise enormous crops the first year that the water is put upon it, it is believed that he would experience little difficulty in making these payments, and at the end of ten years would own a magnificent property and his pro rata of interest in the dam and canals. If, on the other hand, he had in addition to purchase his land, (which if public land would cost him nothing) from the speculator who had previously acquired it at a nominal cost, the burden might be more than he could bear, and the result might be that the lands would not be rapidly colonized, and instead of the government getting back its money promptly in ten years, so that it could be used over for other irrigation works, settlement would be retarded, and years elapse before the entire acreage would be taken up.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

A CHAIR

Of Political Economy Has Been Established at Cleveland, in Honor of the Late M. A. Hanna.

The Marcus A. Hanna Memorial Association was incorporated March 1st at Columbus, Ohio, by several prominent citizens at that place. The purpose of the association is to establish a chair of political science at Western Reserve University in memory of the late Senator Hanna.

The incorporators will meet soon and choose a board of trustees, open an office in Cleveland, and begin active work for the collection of sufficient funds to endow the proposed chair.

The movement was instigated by Rev. J. B. Rutledge and found immediate favor. The present movement is not intended to supersede any other memorial in stone or bronze that may be erected to Senator Hanna's memory, but is supplementary to such a proceeding. No statement has been made as to the amount of money necessary for the proposed chair.

CASORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

MRS. MARCUM, Widow of the Murdered Attorney Has Filed A Suit to Recover For Husband's Death.

Hargis Brothers, Callahan and French Charged With Conspiracy to Murder In Action.

\$100,000 DAMAGES ASKED FOR.

Mrs. Abrelia Marcum, widow of the late J. B. Marcum, of Jackson, Ky., who was assassinated last May as he stood in the door of the Court House in Jackson, Breathitt county, and for whose murder Curtis Jett and Thomas White were sentenced to life imprisonment at their second trial last August by a jury at Cynthiana.

The petition states that the defendants, James Hargis, Alex Hargis and Edward Callahan, of Jackson, Ky., and B. Fulton French, of Winchester, Ky., entered into a conspiracy with Curtis Jett (a nephew to the Hargises) and Thomas White, to murder James B. Marcum, and that he was murdered by Jett and White in pursuance of such conspiracy. A. F. Byrd, who prosecuted Jett and White, is one of Mrs. Marcum's attorneys.

The language and full text of the petition is as follows:

"The plaintiff, Abrelia Marcum, states that she is the widow of J. B. Marcum, deceased, who was killed and murdered in the town of Jackson, Ky., on the day of May, 1903. She and the said James B. Marcum having been lawfully married to each other on the day of —, 18—, and that the plaintiffs, Nellie Marcum, Imogene Marcum, Alfred Marcum, J. B. Marcum and William Hurst Marcum, are the children of the said J. B. Marcum, all of whom are now under the age of twenty-one years. She states that she sues as next friend of the infant plaintiffs, Nellie Marcum, Tom Marcum, Imogene Marcum, Alfred Marcum, J. B. Marcum and William Hurst Marcum, that she is a resident of this State and free from all disability, and is the mother and natural guardian of said infants, and that the said infant plaintiffs have no guardian, curator or committee residing in the State.

"Plaintiff states that on the day of —, 1903, the defendants, James Hargis, Alex Hargis, Edward Callahan and B. Fulton French, formed and entered into a conspiracy with Curtis Jett and Tom White to kill and murder the said J. B. Marcum, and pursuant to said conspiracy, and while the same existed, the said Curtis Jett and Thomas White, in the town of Jackson, Breathitt county, Ky., on the day of May, 1903, did unlawfully, wilfully, feloniously and with malice aforethought, kill and murder the said J. B. Marcum by shooting and wounding him with guns and pistols loaded with powder and ball, from which the shooting and wounding the said J. B. Marcum then and their died, and at the time of the said shooting and wounding the said Edward Callahan and James Hargis were present and conveniently near and aided, abetted, advised, counseled and encouraged the said Curtis Jett and Thomas White to do said shooting and killing,

and the said Alex Hargis and B. Fulton French, at the time of entering into said conspiracy with the said Jett and White and the other defendants, and repeatedly thereafter and prior to the time of said killing, advised, counseled with and encouraged the said Curtis Jett and Thomas White to do said killing, but were not present at the time said killing was done. Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment against the defendants, James Hargis, Alex Hargis, Edward Callahan and B. Fulton French, for the sum of \$100,000, for their costs and for all proper relief."

ROOSEVELT

Has Signed the Proclamation Putting into Effect the Panama Canal.

Last Friday the President signed the proclamation putting into effect the Panama canal treaty. The full text of the proclamation is as follows:

"By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation:

"Whereas, A convention between the United States of America and the republic of Panama to insure the construction of a ship canal between the Isthmus of Panama, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington on the eighteenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and three, the original of which convention, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

(Here follows the text of the treaty.)

"And whereas, The said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and four:

"Now, therefore, be it known: That I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"(Seal.)

"Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President.

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State."

The New Version.

An exchange has it thus. "In the beginning God created the heavens and earth and then the editor, then the liberal advertiser—which was good. The next day it snowed and he created the man who does not believe in advertising, another who does not rake the home paper—and then he rested. Then the devil got into the moulding room and created the man who takes the paper for several years and fails to pay for it. After he had completed that sorry job and having a few lumps left, he created the excuse of a man who settles his subscription by informing the Postmaster to mark his paper "refused."

CHARLES DICK

Elected to Succeed the Late Marcus A. Hanna as Senator From Ohio.

RECEIVED LARGE MAJORITY.

Last Tuesday an election was held at Columbus, Ohio, in the House and Senate to elect a successor to the late Mark Hanna, Gen. Charles Dick was declared elected. The vote for Dick 174, and for John H. Clark, the Democratic candidate, 25. After the result was announced, Gen. Dick was introduced to the assembly by Mr. Harding, and he said in part:

"No man can fill as Senator Hanna did the place made vacant by his death, but each and all of us can share the task and carry forward his unfinished work. Nor shall we fully appreciate our loss or the weight of his burden until we endeavor to take it up where he had laid it down.

"Recent elections, State and national, have registered the will of the people unmistakably. In view of this, it becomes our duty to give to the administration of Governor Herrick and President Roosevelt that earnest and loyal support which they merit, and which the people meant they should have, and uphold Senator Foraker in maintaining Ohio's splendid prestige, to which he and Senator Hanna by their able services and commanding influence in the upper house of Congress, have contributed so significantly and so much."

A NEW STATE.

Congressman Slemph of Virginia has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the formation of a new state out of eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, part of old Virginia and a few counties of North Carolina, to be named Booneland.

We are informed that Col. Slemph has the assistance of Congressman Hunter of Kentucky, and Brownlow, of Tennessee. Brownlow favors Knoxville for the capital of the new state. State, while Hunter favors erection of a two million dollar State house on the pinnacle at Cumberland Gap.

The pinnacle location is an ideal one. A two million dollar sky-kissing capitol building erected on the pinnacle, trolley lines leading to it, and a modern hotel in Cumberland Gap, would make a city for beauty unequalled in this country, Switzerland or any other place on the habitable globe.—Pineville Herald.

300 VOTES

Recorded for T. E. Smith in Popularity Contest.

T. Ed Smith, of this city, has secured and has recorded in this office 300 votes toward the popularity contest prize. He has been doing some hustling around, and if some one does not look out, he will carry away the prize.

Don't allow anyone to get the start of you, you have as good a showing as any one else, and now it is possible for you to secure as many votes in one day as is yet recorded.

Start now and see your friends before some one else sees them and secure their order. Remember that Mr. Smith says he is going to make the one who wins the prize work for it.